(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1434.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1773.

To the PEOPLE.

THAT we live in *extraordinary times*, is unfortunately too obvious to be denied, and too much felt, not to be generally deplored. Social intercourſe is now unhappily interrupted, by fruitleſs altercation reſpecting the legality of the taxation by the veſtry of St. Anne's; and the forty per poll, and, the officers fees, is the never failing ſubject of converſation. Such topics being lately agitated in a large company, a diſputant who ſeemed *to be in the ſecret*, aſſerted in anſwer to a farcaſm on the lawyers, *that their fees were eſtabliſhed by an act of Aſſembly, and that they muſt be paid on demand of the ſheriff, becauſe leviable by execution.* The ignorance of his antagoniſt prevented a reply, and the confidence of the aſſertion, ſeemed to preclude debate. It was natural to reconſider the ſubject in private, and to apply to the acts of Aſſembly for information. And, as the fees of lawyers, as well as the officers fees, are objects of great importance to the proſperity of the people, we ſhall freely communicate what hath occurred to us on a ſubject ſo truly intereſting.

Many acts of Aſſembly were made before the year 1715, *to prevent the evil practices of attornies, and to aſcertain their fees:* but the lawyers of old, as well as the preſent race, ſeem to have poſſeſſed the happy knack "*of finding ſome legal loop-hole whereby to creep out.*" This we preſume, gave riſe to the act of Aſſembly of 1715, ch. 48, hinted at by the above diſputant, and entitled, *An act for rectifying the ill practices of attornies of this province, and aſcertaining fees to the attorney-general, clerk of indictments, attornies and practitioners of the law in the courts of this province, and for levying the ſame by way of execution.* Two points of great importance to the welfare of the people, were attempted to be gained by the makers of this act——1ſt, the aſcertaining and limiting the lawyers fees—2d, the rectifying and preventing their evil practices. The attornies fees were aſcertained and limited by the 7th ſect. of this act, which enacted, "*That from and after the end of this preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, there ſhall be paid to any attorney or other perſon practiſing the law in any of the county courts of this province, for bringing, proſecuting, or defending any action, of what nature or quality ſoever, to final judgment, agreement, or other end thereof, the ſum of one hundred pounds of tobacco; unleſs the principal debt and damage, or balance of any debt and damages ſued for and recovered, do exceed the ſum of two thouſand pounds of tobacco, or ten pounds ſterling;* that then the ſaid attorney *ſhall have two hundred pounds of tobacco, and no more*"—&c. And, their ill practices were rectified, and prevented, as well by the act throughout, as by the 7th ſect. which enacted, "*That if any attorney or other perſon practiſing the law in any of the aforeſaid courts, do preſume to aſk, receive, take or demand, any greater or larger fee than before by this act appointed, and be thereof legally convicted, he ſhall be incapable to practiſe the law in any court of this province for the future.*" The curious reader may have recourſe to this act of Aſſembly in Bacon.

That a lawyer is intitled to his *reaſonable fee*, juſtice muſt confeſs: the *how much*, is aſcertained and limited by the act of Aſſembly juſt recited: but the *time when* the reaſonable fee *is to be paid*, is a queſtion of great importance to the people of this province. It is obvious to common ſenſe (if we have permiſſion to uſe it) *that every reward becomes due, after the ſervice is performed.* The Aſſembly adopted *this rule*, and therefore enacted—That the attornies ſhould be intitled to the fees mentioned in this law, *for bringing, proſecuting, or defending any action to final judgment, agreement, or other end thereof.* Until the lawyer, therefore, proſecutes the action to *final judgment, agreement, or other end thereof, he is not to be paid his fee*, becauſe, under the above act of Aſſembly, it is not earned, or become due. And this is founded in the ſtricteſt juſtice, and ſupported by the ſoundeſt policy. For ſays juſtice, *the labourer is worthy of his hire, when, he has performed the ſervice:* and, ſays policy, the lawyer ought not to be paid his fee; *till he has ended the ſuit*, becauſe, after the client hath paid the fee, the cauſe is but too often neglected; the client himſelf wearied with humble attendance, is received with peeviſhneſs, and the poor man, already ruined by the law's delay, is inſulted by the inſolence of ſudden greatneſs.

The late inſpection law permitted the lawyers to ſend out their fees to the ſheriffs to be collected annually: but, unfortunately, this law now no longer exiſts. The lawyers, however, continue to ſend out their fees to be collected by the ſheriffs though the ſuits remain *undetermined*, and the *ſervice is not performed.* And, though this proceeding may be defended on the admirable principles of the veſtrymen of St. Anne's, *that after the expiration of an act of Aſſembly, its regulations continue in force*, by we do not know what law, called by them, common law, cuſtom, and uſage. Yet it is plain to any man of common ſenſe (if ſuch are allowed by the lawyers to judge), that the proceeding is *illegal, arbitrary*, and *unjuſt*, and not to be defended. It is illegal, becauſe contrary to the act of Aſſembly above recited: it is arbitrary, becauſe ſupported by the *mere will* of the lawyers only: and, it is unjuſt, becauſe the ſervices remain unperformed. To execute for *ſuch fees*, the remaining pittance of the unfortunate client, already ruined by the moſt illegal extortions, is ſhocking to humanity: and, to lay the *naked corpſe of the miſerable wretch* (even before it has expired) *on the thorns of a jail*, who hath already given his all, is ſuch cruelty, "*as beggars all deſcription.*" Bluſh lawyers! bluſh! Countermand your orders to the ſheriffs. Recal your fees till you have done the ſervices, and ended the ſuits of your clients. Give over your monſtrous extortions. Ceaſe your illegal exactions. And, "give back peace and happineſs to "a convulſed province." If the lawyers obey not the calls of juſtice, or the rules of humanity, let ſuch fees be unanimouſly denied: when the ſheriffs demand *ſuch fees*, let the queſtions be aſked, Have the lawyers done the ſervices? Have they ended the ſuits? If not, refuſe them with diſdain: nor, is there any thing to fear from the ſheriffs, for the miſerable clients have law and juſtice on their ſide.

What is extortion in the eye of the law, and for which a proſecution might be brought, we are unable to ſay: but we remember the deſcription of it, given by the preſent Lower Houſe of Aſſembly, *viz.* the very nature of extortion is, "*taking more, by any officer, by colour of his office, either where none at all is due, or not ſo much is due,* OR WHEN IT IS NOT YET DUE. This needs no comment—it is on a level with the meaneſt capacity.

To preſerve the needy from the gripe of rapaciouſneſs—to protect the man already depreſſed with misfortunes, from the contemptuous uſage of the inſolent—to prevent the moſt crying extortions—and to give efficacy to the act of Aſſembly above recited, are objects well deſerving the attention, and interpoſition of the legiſlature of a people, free, and humane. But, from the Aſſembly, though much is to be deſired, little can be expected. For the peſtilent influence of a *certain race of men*, in a *certain Houſe*, is well known, and ardently deplored. And we have lamented, that a bill reſpecting lawyers fees, having been ſent to the Upper Houſe in a very late ſeſſion, it was amended by adding an oath, to be adminiſtred to the lawyers, *That they would not take, demand, or receive any other, or greater fees than allowed by the bill.* This amendment was nothing more, than giving efficacy to the bill, than adding force to the act of Aſſembly above recited. Noble policy! which had for its object, the *prevention of crimes*, rather than the *puniſhment* of them. But when the amendment was ſent to the Lower Houſe, there was not a man, no not one, who had virtue or ſpirit enough to ſay, *he liked the amendment*, and hoped the bill would paſs.—*Si populus vult deciſi, deciptatur.*

A CLIENT.

To WILLIAM PACA, Eſq;

SIR,

I WOULD not willingly be wanting in a due attention to you; elſe, I own, I ſee but little in this your laſt addreſs, to me, that calls for my notice. The paragraph in my letter to you and Mr. Chaſe, which you have thought proper, ſingly, to reply to, ſtands much as it did; ſave only, that you have more ſtrongly confirmed the charge. It is, I think, the fate of your replies, to leave things worſe than you found them.

I commend your prudence, in not contradicting what I there advanced. You were conſcious, I made the aſſertion, on good authority. Why then, Mr. Paca, do you meanly ſeek to evade the force of a charge, which you cannot deny, by inſinuations as groundleſs, as they are unmannerly?—*if ever the acknowledgment was made!* and who *has too much honour to carry tales to a parſon!* Fie, Sir; is this the language of a gentleman? Were the cauſe you eſpouſe, a better one, than it is, you would diſgrace it. Of what moment was it to you, who carried the tale, provided only, it be true: and, Sir, give me leave to ſay, this buſy tale-bearer was a gentleman of undoubted honour and veracity; though, happily, not quite ſo ſilly, as to imagine that there could be any *diſhonour* in relating to me, *a parſon* though I am, a tale communicated to him (as, probably, it was alſo to as many as you converſed with on the ſubject) not in confidence, nor under any injunctions of ſecrecy.

True wit and manly ſatire bear no more reſemblance to buffoonery and ſcurrility than *Hyperion to a Satyr.* I leave it to our readers to ſay, to which of theſe your little ſneers at *Parſon Boucher* belong. I have no deſign to defend myſelf by recriminations of this ſort: in your own well-choſen words, Sir, *I abhor ſuch ungentleman-like controverſy, and the ill-manner'd men that write it.*

Unfortunately, it ſeems, for your *worthy friend*, and myſelf, you are now, once more re-inſtated in a firm conviction, that your opinion is ſound law. This is, terrible! and I ſuppoſe, we may now give up all hopes of a poſſibility of the act's being valid, as, doubtleſs, the *opinion* only of the reconſidering and re-aſſenting Mr. Paca, will be taken for *law* by every body as it evidently is, by himſelf. Had I the honour of an acquaintance with your *firſt Citizen*, I would aſk him, if this ſpecimen does not prove you too, to be fully ſenſible of the wiſdom of the French maxim, *il faut ſe faire valoir.*

You are pleaſed to deny, that you BOASTED of *your opinion being unanſwered*; and allege that you only meant to *give* me *an opportunity of exhibiting my* [*legal*] *talents; as you had been told that I had furniſhed myſelf with law-books, and had ſome legal knowledge.* Either you muſt have believed this information, or you challenged me to diſplay what you did not really think me in poſſeſſion of. If the former be the faireſt inference from the whole of your own ſtate; with what colour of propriety did you pronounce me but a *mere echo* upon legal topics? If a clergyman had been thus caught tripping in the face of the publick; what arguments would not have been drawn from it by Mr. Paca and his friends, to the diſreputation of his morality and underſtanding!

To your boaſt, that your opinion had the ſanction of Meſſ. Johnſon's and Goldſborough's approbation, I reply, that, if you will allow the controverſy to be determined by the ſuffrages of *eminent gentlemen of the law*, I take upon me to anſwer for every incumbent in the province, to leave it to this iſſue. Let us ſee how the account would then ſtand: Againſt the law, are Meſſ. Chaſe, Paca, Johnſon and Goldſborough—I have not heard of another: For it, (I believe) every other lawyer in Maryland. And, with all due deference to the eminence of your abilities, and the patriotiſm of your principles, I truſt there are ſome in the profeſſion, equal, at the leaſt, to any of you, both in legal knowledge, and a juſt regard for the real welfare of their country.

The hint, you ſay, I dropped reſpecting your *courtly life*, if given at all, was given equally to Mr. Chaſe, and you. Why then unkindly leave him out in your vindication? His adverſary as I am, I will do him the juſtice to declare, that he ſtood in no need of a vindication, on this head, from any hints dropped by me. In truth, Mr. Paca, like the king in Hamlet, you have been *frightened by a falſe fire.* Whether you had any particular reaſons for ſo ſuddenly taking the alarm, *uncharitable* people may, if they pleaſe, ſurmiſe: for me, I content myſelf with obſerving, that the only hint I have dropped, was, that your life had been, at the leaſt, as *courtly* as mine, which, Sir, it may well have been, and you very innocent of any deſigns inimical to your country; and this too ſpoken in ſo plain a manner, that I cannot conceive it poſſible for you to have miſtaken it, *but by deſign.* However, if it has been of any ſervice to you in giving you occaſion thus *triumphantly* to proclaim your immaculate purity, you are exceedingly welcome to it.

Twice have you ſhot your bolt at ſome anonymous writers through me. What am I to underſtand from this? Is it, that you would inſinuate, that you ſuſpect me to have written theſe papers? I gueſs ſo: but eager as you are to find out theſe ſecrets, I am not diſpoſed, if it be in my power, to gratify your curioſity. *Au Reſte*, your reply to the epigram, I think, I remember, which I ſuppoſe you to allude to, reminds me of a ſtory I have heard of a malefactor, who, when the judge paſſed ſentence on him, ſwore "he was a ſad, "hard-hearted *villain.*"

Permit me, for once, to copy your manner, and, through you, to obſerve to the writer in the laſt paper, who ſigns himſelf, *Ariel*, that where he ſays "Clergy-"men are not over ſolicitous for, or careful of the in-"tereſts of their ſucceſſors, provided their own be ſuf-"fered to remain unimpaired," he groſſly miſrepreſents the clergy. I pretend to know ſomething of the minds of my brethren, and I hope I deſerve to be credited as well as an inflammatory, anonymous, party-writer, when I declare, that it is the earneſt wiſh of the preſent incumbents, who conſider themſelves but as truſtees for poſterity, to have the patrimony of the church handed down to their ſucceſſors in no worſe a condition than they found it. Many individuals of the clergy have given ſtriking proofs of it, and recently: it has, moreover, been aſſerted again and again in various petitions of the clergy to the General Aſſembly, and is a principal argument againſt any alteration in the preſent mode of payment, in a piece, printed in this Gazette, in October 1771, and ſigned, "An Eaſtern-Shore Clergyman." How wicked then is it in this man, thus raſhly to calumniate a body of men, not inconſiderable in the community, in a plain matter of fact, ſo very eaſy to be refuted! What foundation there may be for his other conjectures concerning *the parſons* (how decent, and how elegant this language!) you will, probably, hear elſewhere. Be this as it may, ſingular and melancholy is the ſituation of the clergy of Maryland! They have no more connexion either with officers, or lawyers, than any others of their fellow-citizens: and yet they alone, it would ſeem, are to ſuffer by the quarrel:—"*delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.*"

These three weeks, or upwards, have I been threatened with the vengeance you were preparing to pour on this devoted head: at laſt, you vouchſafe, formally, to announce the approach of the ſtorm. How ſhall I *bide* its pelting? I ſhould certainly ſink under the apprehenſion, had I not already ſurvived your firſt attack, which, I remember, was ſuppoſed to be no leſs terrible, while at a diſtance. Comforted by this recollection, like *Freeman*, I now wait with *great tranquillity*, and with the moſt perfect *ſang froid*, for the diſcharge of your heavieſt artillery. It is not the firſt time, I have known a ſtorm, that ſeemed tremendous, whilſt it was a gathering, become, on its breaking out, a mere *brutum fulmen*.

I truſt to the candor and good ſenſe of the publick, to ſuſpend their judgments reſpecting the Addreſs (which, after the promiſe I made you, it was ſo exceedingly fair and generous in you to have printed) till after we have ſettled the other parts of this controverſy. When that is done, I hope to convince every dispaſſionate and reaſonable man, that neither my brethren, nor myſelf, are, or ought to be, ſo odious to the community, as you threatened to render us, by the publication of this paper.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's County, March 1, 1773.

To a certain Gentleman, of diſtinguiſhed abilities, who has retired from the Bar.

THAT you have uncommon talents, derived both from genius and a large education, even thoſe of your enemies, againſt whom you have been repeatedly guilty of the inexpiable crime of *ſtripping them and ſhowing them for what they are*, will not deny. But neither art nor genius will ſave you from the deſtruction that now threatens you. The wooden horſe, the boot, the whip of wire, the ſcrew, and the dog's beard, are all your bitter, but inevitable lot. The holy inquiſition of *Jeſuits* and *Independent Whigs* have ſo *put the queſtion*, that to ſpeak in the words of Friar *Bernard Delicioſi* on a like ſubject, "even St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, if they "were now alive, if inquiſition were made againſt "them, according to the manner uſed by theſe inqui"ſitors, could not defend themſelves from hereſy." For mark the words of AMICUS PATRIÆ, the promulgator of the irrevocable decree. "IT IS HOPED (*this is the humble formula of the office*) *that the publiſhed opinion will continue to be deemed*, AS IT REALLY IS, UNANSWERABLE, *until it ſhall be publickly anſwered*."—— Thus are you commanded to *anſwer* an opinion, which the omniſcience of the inquiſition itſelf has predetermined and ſettled to be UNANSWERABLE. God grant you patience to ſuſtain you under your afflictions!

A PROTESTANT WHIG.

A C A R D.

I PRESENT my humble ſervice and reſpects to Doctor Criſpin, and pray that he will take me along with him. I do not pretend to ſay abſolutely that he had not a good intent in writing; but ſuſpect that he had better mind his awl and laſt, than dabble in politicks, which the learned ſay he knows nothing about. His quackery only makes folks laugh at him, and by and by he will become ſo fulſome, and ſo troubleſome, and of ſuch bad fame, that he will be obliged to go abroad, and leave the management of his ſhop to a journeyman, becauſe his neighbours will not ſuffer him to intrude into a room where they are.

I know it ill becomes a Tailor, as I am, to write for the preſs, but Dr. Criſpin muſt not therefore think to uſe me ill, otherwiſe I may bite him, though I am but a Tailor. Mayhap he may ſome time or other have got ſomething by halling himſelf in to write; but the pitcher that goes often to the well is broke at laſt. As for example; an acquaintance of mine, of the ſame trade, thought himſelf ſo clever a fellow once by means of ſome ſucceſs in his craft, as to try to take care of himſelf, and his *poor neighbours*, by his pen. For when a journeyman, by name Mahgninrej Seggib, was carrying home ſome new cloaths, he ſtumbled over a horſeſhoe, near a ſtream, and had like to have ruined his whole burthen, which would have been to the coſt of his cuſtomers. But *my acquaintance* paid for this through the noſe, and ſome might think, perhaps, if they knew all, that he ought to have paid by his neck. He afterwards however got to writing upon publick matters; and all the paper he ſtained was fit for nothing but to cool his own gooſe. So I think, for the reaſons aforementioned, that Dr. Criſpin had better let alone the Biſhop, who had his head chopt off, as I am told (though the Doctor dreams of a rope) and all other publick affairs, for he is much likelier to get by *ſcratching out* than by writing.

From my own ſhop-board
in Prince-George's County. A. TAILOR.

Prince-George's, March 1ſt, 1773.

MR. GREEN,

HAPPENING to be preſent at the Coffee-Houſe in Annapolis one evening ſoon after the publication of ANTILON in your Gazette; I overheard a diſcourſe between a Courtier and a Countryman, which I could not help *pauſing upon* all night, and part of the next day as I rode home.—My memory being naturally retentive, I have ſince had the ſubſtance ſet down in writing and by the advice of ſome of my neighbours, who are pleaſed with what was ſaid by the Countryman, I ſend it to the preſs, and ſhould be obliged to you to publiſh it in your next paper.

I am your humble ſervant,
A PLANTER.

Courtier. Have you read over the piece under the ſignature of Antilon with attention? He is not ſuch a ſlimſy writer as the Editor; he ſeems to have rather too much warmth but diſcovers great depth of hiſtorical and political knowledge and his reaſoning about the proclamation appears to me unanſwerable.

Countryman. I do not pretend to any great degree of knowledge in the hiſtory of paſt ages of the world, but have my eyes open and all my ſenſes perfect and yet cannot ſee the proclamation in the ſame harmleſs light he does—a meer chip in porridge—to men of my plain underſtanding it appears quite otherwiſe, and I think I have no difficulty in ſhewing that the conduct of Adminiſtration has been wrong.

Courtier. It will not be ſufficient to allege your mere opinion; the declarations of a faction, or the clamours of a mob.

Countryman. I ſhall not reſt my proof entirely on either; my own opinion is of no conſequence; the very exiſtence of what you call a faction is a preſumption of ſomething wrong in adminiſtration, and the clamour of the mob, as you are pleaſed to call the people, gives ſtrength to that preſumption. There cannot be ſo much ſmoke, where there is no fire; but our diſcontents are not confined to what you call the faction or the mob; if you will produce any man in the province of common reflection, who is independent, and has no views on adminiſtration for himſelf or his friends, who will not greatly blame ſome of the meaſures lately purſued, I will engage to become your convert.

Courtier. Perſons of the claſs you hint at are always finding fault, and are ever ready to join in the cry againſt men in power. Some of the moſt deſigning expect to fill up our places, when they become vacant.

Countryman. The people in general ſeldom complain without reaſon—there is no doubt but that they are uneaſy and diſcontented, and this I look upon as good proof of a bad adminiſtration. The end of civil government is to ſecure to the people the full enjoyment of their important natural rights, whilſt theſe are preſerved, they are happy and of courſe orderly and quiet—when theſe are invaded by men appointed to preſerve them. They immediately feel the conſequence in the abatement of their happineſs—and become uneaſy and unruly, this is the general ſtate of things.

Courtier. You moralize very well by way of preface, but this is wide of the mark. Come to the point and ſhew me if you can that Antilon is miſtaken in what he ſays about the proclamation. To me it ſeemeth that the ſubject is not exhauſted; more might have been ſaid in favour of that meaſure.

Countryman. Happy it is for the people of this province that the ſubjects of contention *are known and eſtabliſhed rights* which every man of common ſenſe is capable of forming his judgment upon—or they might have been miſled by the ſophiſtry of Antilon and other court writers, of which we have had great abundance—who ſerve rather to puzzle than convince. When the preſent ſubjects of contention were firſt ſtarted, the people immediately formed their opinion, and they hold that opinion *firmly*. Indeed every rational man can judge of *palpable deviations* from the end and firſt principles of government.

Courtier. Pray explain yourſelf and be more particular, or I ſhall begin to think of applying the old maxim—*doloſus verſatur in generalibus*. As you do not underſtand Latin, I will give it you in Engliſh—the artful man deals in generals.

Countryman. Have a little patience; I will gratify your requeſt, and am only afraid you will be tired before I have done. By reading the votes and proceedings in the year 1770. I find that the fees of officers were much controverted, and the groſs amount of their ſalaries enquired into by the Lower Houſe—and I have heard from ſome of our Burgeſſes that many accounts were produced demonſtrating the abuſe of the old table of fees in the mode of charging—upon full conſideration of the whole matter, they came to a reſolution to adopt a new regulation of fees. That being diſagreeable to the Officers who compoſed in great meaſure the Upper Houſe—the Law failed—what followed? Why that very table of fees rejected by the repreſentatives of the people was to be eſtabliſhed ſome how or other—the Governor by and with the advice of his Council iſſued a proclamation ſtrictly enjoining and commanding all Officers &c. under pain of his diſpleaſure to take any other or greater fees than limited by the Act entitled, &c. The form of words need not be again repeated—from the language of the proclamation 'tis evident to me that the very table in conteſt was ſet up as the ſtandard of right and wrong between the Officers and the People—in other words *the Chancellor and Surveyor General of the Weſtern Shore* as Governor by and with the advice of the *other great Officers* who chiefly compoſed his Council made that very regulation relative to their own fees, which the ſeveral conſtituent branches of the legiſlature could not agree upon. Needs there many *hard words* to prove that this proceeding cannot be juſtified on the principles of the conſtitution?

Courtier. Hold—hold—you ſeem to go on rather too faſt, and are now too particular—you ſhould remember the maxim that the King can do no wrong.

Countryman. Your friend Antilon has exploded that maxim, we have nothing ſimilar to *Majeſty* in our petty province—I am quite indifferent who adviſed or was principally active in bringing about the proclamation—I blame meaſures not men—and am willing to treat the ſupreme magiſtrate on all occaſions with complaiſance—all I contend for is that he was wrong adviſed—I have read ſome where "that nothing can "be Law *that is contrary to the firſt principles of juſtice* "*and reaſon*, and that even an Act of Parliament "would be void that conſtituted *a man judge in his* "*own cauſe*:" If theſe maxims be admitted, do they not apply to the proclamation? Every unprejudiced perſon muſt perceive their force on the ſlighteſt attention. The Officers in the plenitude of their power aſſume the ſtation of *judges in their own cauſe*, and determine contrary to the declared ſenſe of the repreſentative body of the people, and contrary, as I think, both to Law and Juſtice. The inſtances put, of the courts at home or the chancellor ſettling an allowance for ſervices done by the ſubordinate miniſters or ſervants of the court; do not apply—they themſelves were not *deeply* if at all *intereſted* in the rate ſo ſettled, and if either of the parties conceived themſelves aggrieved, trial might be had before a jury—how the Law may be on conſtitutional principles, I take not on myſelf to determine—be thoſe inſtances as they may, they come not up to the proclamation.

Courtier. You reaſon plauſibly enough—I wiſh very ſincerely we had never had any anonymous publications—the Editor was greatly to blame for bringing up the faſhion of dialogue writing—we ſhall never have an end to them, I doubt. All this time however you paſs over the parallel between ſhip-money and the proclamation.

Countryman. I am coming to that immediately—great pains have been taken by Antilon to ſhew a diverſity between ſhip-money, and the fees eſtabliſhed by proclamation—compulſory methods by ſeizing the perſon or property of thoſe, who did not pay, were directed ('tis alleged) to be uſed by King Charles and his Miniſters—the proclamation threatened only the Governor's diſpleaſure—heavy enough this to annual Officers or *meer tenants at will*; and farther in caſe of *non-payment in ready money, at 12ſ 6 the whole was to be paid in tobacco by farmers as well as planters*—if ready money were paid, no compulſory meaſures were neceſſary. The power of demanding tobacco in caſe of non payment *in ready ſpecie* was a ſufficient rod in the hands of the Officers. Conſidering how unwilling, indeed unable moſt men are to imitate the immortal Hampden and go to law with powerful men—and conſidering alſo the neceſſity men are under of having buſineſs done in the publick offices; beſides let me aſk you what is to hinder the Governor and Council under ſome future leſs *virtuous adminiſtration than the preſent* upon complaint of the Officers that their ſalaries are too ſmall, to iſſue another proclamation ſettling a higher rate of fees?

Courtier. I am not prepared with an anſwer to that queſtion *(yawns)*—is it not late in the evening? *(looking at his watch)*; let us retire—and hereafter renew our converſation.

Countryman. Before I diſmiſs the ſubject, let me aſk, what is the ſum of Antilon's reaſoning—if it proves any thing, it proves that we have no uſe for Repreſentatives, and therefore may ſtay quietly at home, and not trouble ourſelves with politicks—If at any time we read the hiſtory of thoſe worthies, who have ſtood forth and nobly aſſerted the cauſe of liberty to the utter confuſion of all her enemies, we muſt ſuppreſs any riſing emotion—ſhake our heads and ſay—thoſe were halcyon days—we muſt not expect ſuch; may the genius of this once happy province ariſe and fire the breaſts of all her ſons with ſentiments worthy of them in theſe times of difficulty and danger—and grant that the era may not be approaching faſt, when we ſhall be obliged to ſubmit to whatever the Governor and Council ſhall think proper to impoſe—good night—I perceive you are heartily tired with the length of my diſcourſe.

A CARD TO ANTILON.

YOU are exceedingly miſtaken. We ſolemnly aver as to any knowledge from us the firſt Citizen was and is totally and abſolutely a ſtranger to our ſignature: If he has been told who we are treachery alone could have communicated the information. We approved of his manly ſpirit in defence of Liberty: His merit called for our publick acknowledgments.——We propoſe, Sir, hereafter, to expoſe the futility of your arguments, in favour of the palpably illegal and unconſtitutional proclamation: Paſſionate expreſſion and furious aſſertion have no weight with us; nor are our nerves of ſuch a delicate nature as to feel an alarm from the inſolence of office and petulancy of ſtation.

INDEPENDENT WHIGS.

To AMICUS PATRIÆ.

SIR,

WHEN my *Opinion* is attacked I ſhall endeavour to defend it, unleſs the arguments advanced convince me, that I am wrong in my aſſertion of the Law: thus far you might have ventured to ſay of me without my leave: but to *challenge* a Gentleman to a publick diſcuſſion of my *Opinion*, and then to aſſure him that I *ſhall be ready to anſwer him*, certainly *Amicus* this is a liberty you ought not to have taken without my privity or conſent. To prevent unfavourable impreſſions, I muſt beg leave to deny that you had any authority from me to do what you have done, and by the by what you ought not to have done.

Your humble Servant,
4 March, 1773. WILLIAM PACA.

MARSEILLES, *Oct.* 30.

THE report which was current, that the plague had manifeſted itſelf at Salle and the iſle of Fedala, alarmed the traders, but the report proves to be groundleſs. What gave riſe to it was the fevers which always reign there every year, when the fruits are ripe. In that ſeaſon the Moors eat nothing elſe, and take no precautions for guarding themſelves againſt the effects of this ailment: they drink only water, and go almoſt naked; during the day they are ſcorched by the ſun, and in the night are chilled by the exceſſive dews. For theſe fevers, as they have neither phyſicians nor ſurgeons, they take no remedies, but ſupport themſelves under their ſyſtem of abſolute predeſtination. They are ſo accuſtomed to this mortality from the living on fruits, that at Fez, where it reigns more than in any other part, the perſons charged with the offices of interring the dead make their bills payable annually, after the ceſſation of the fruits.

STOCKHOLM, *Nov.* 24. This day arrived here General Pecklin, under a guard of fifty dragoons, and was delivered to the military jail, which is to be guarded with twenty-four men with drawn swords in their hands. On the same day was released out of his confinement, the chief justice Engstroam, with a pension of 1,000 dollars per annum, besides a place in Pomerania. This doctor had not only refused to sign the new form of government to his Majesty, but even expressed himself very warmly in the presence of the King, after which he was confined; but at last he petitioned the King, that he would beg his pardon, which was granted, and a pension also into the bargain. The officer who had the guard the same day, before the jail where General Pecklin is confined, acquainted the general with the news, as an instance of his Majesty's generous conduct; but the general made him the following answer: "Sir, it is more honour for me, in the eyes of a free nation, and more satisfaction for myself, to see myself thus guarded with drawn swords for the cause of liberty, publick spirit, courage, patriotism, truth, and a liberal heart of thinking and speaking, than to be a dissembling pensioner at the expence and ruin of a whole nation, which is generally the case of ministers at every court, who draw upon them the curses of the whole nation for a trifling avarice and false ambition; and at the same time when they are sensible of being instrumental to the enormous evil; they hear the cries of conscience in their ears, but make it silent, by saying, it is politicks, a necessary evil; but I thank God I enjoy a perfect rest of conscience, and will strive to support it as long as I shall exist. Should I die for it, I will call aloud with the apostle, "O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory!

LONDON, *Nov.* 10.

A memorial of the most spirited nature is said to be preparing, setting forth the distresses of industrious people in this country by the height of the taxes, and the almost universal combinations now entered into for raising provisions.

The want of wheat and barley in the corn-markets, gives a very alarming winter prospect to the poor of this kingdom. It is expected that the Parliament will put an immediate stop to the distillery of malt in order to save the brewery, which is now in a ruinous situation. And, unless a speedy importation of wheat should take place, the price of bread must rise to an extravagant height.

Nov. 11. A letter has been received by the Earl of Rochford, from his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, giving an account that a violent plague and scarlet fever rages there; in consequence of which, strict orders have been sent to the several seaports in this kingdom, to take the necessary precautions in case any ships arrive from Turkey.

Nov. 14. It is now thought that the peaceable demeanor of the two royal brothers has a source of which the publick are in no degree apprised, viz. a secret understanding with their supposed enemies.

Extract of a letter from Deal, Nov. 9.

"We have here six Dutch Indiamen, outward bound for the East Indies. An affair has just happened which gives great pleasure to every body here: and this is the redeeming from the most wretched slavery between twenty and thirty of our countrymen, who were decoyed on board these Dutch ships in Holland by a set of artful crimps, whom they call silver copers, and who get so much a head for as many poor victims as they can by any means inviegle on board, where they are kept in the closest confinement till they get into the southern latitudes. I am told great numbers are every year sent in this manner to the Dutch settlements, from whence they never return, being slaves for life. The Flora man of war, who now lies in the Downs, hearing that some Englishmen were confined on board these Dutch ships, sent her boat to demand them, but the Dutch officers refused to deliver them, and threatened to repel force with force; however I find our man of war has obliged them to comply, and that too without any bloodshed. One of our pilots who has seen them, tells me they are all very fine stout hardy English seamen, and that they all declare that they did not know where they were a going to be carried to, though their lot would have been the worst kind of slavery, if they had not been so lucky as in this unexpected manner to regain their liberty: The Downs is very full of outward bound ships, having long had westerly winds, &c. &c.

Nov. 18. A letter from Stockholm, dated the 27th ult. says, "Lieutenant Chiesten, and the Subalteen who had been arrested with him, were released the day before yesterday by the King's order. Doctor Rutstroem is dead in prison."

Nov. 19. A gentleman just arrived from Brest, informs us that workmen are now employed in enlarging that port. Barracks are already built for the sailors, with warehouses for ship building materials, and a new bakery.

Dec. 2. On Sunday se'nnight the rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, upwards of 120 feet above high water mark, which stood at the west end of the Isle of Wight, was, by a continued washing of the sea, thrown down. This rock will be a great loss to mariners, as it was a direction for them to steer by.

ANNAPOLIS, MARCH 4.

The following Account of the Trial between Messr. Harrison *and* Lee *has been communicated to us by a Correspondent.*

Last Week was tried in *Charles* County the important Cause between *Joseph H. Harrison*, Plaintiff, one of the *Representatives*, and *Richard Lee*, jun. who was Sheriff of the said County. Mr. *Lee* had executed Mr. *Harrison* for the *Forty per Poll*, upon which he brought his Action for false Imprisonment. The Evidence offered on Behalf of the Defendant was very favourable; He conducted himself in the Execution of the Plaintiff with great Mildness. He waited upon him and made the Arrest at his own House: After a short Conversation upon the Subject Mr. *Harrison* redeemed his Person by Payment of the Demand: There was no such aggravating Circumstance as dragging the Plaintiff to Jail or ill Treatment of him: Yet such was the Idea which the Jury entertained of the Liberty of the Subject, that they looked upon the Sheriff's Arrest and Execution of the Plaintiff for the oppressive and illegal Demand of the *Forty per Poll* as an Offence of the First Magnitude against the Rights of *Englishmen*, and brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and gave him Sixty Pounds Sterling Damages, which was the whole Sum in the Declaration. There was a Demurrer in the Pleadings, which by Agreement is to share the Fate of those Actions which were brought in the supreme Courts.—The following Gentlemen were the Jurymen:

Geor. C. Smoot,	Sam. Marshall,
John Bruce,	William Taylor,
John Acton, jun.	John Hanson, jun.
William Morris,	Oliver Burch,
Arch. Johnson,	And. Mixitree,
John M'Pherson,	Zephaniah Turner.

The Council for the Plaintiff were Messr. *Baker Johnson*, *Chase*, *Paca*, and *Thomas Johnson*: For the Defendant, Messr. *Stone*, *Rogers*, and *Cook*.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to induct the Rev. *Matthias Harris*, Rector of *Christ's Church* in *Queen-Anne's* County, to *Chester* Parish in *Kent* County.

Lately died in *Worcester* County *George Hayward*, Esq, Attorney at Law, and *Parker Selby*, Esq; High Sheriff of that County. It is said a Disorder is prevalent in that Neighbourhood, something of the Nature of a Quincy, which carries off Numbers of the Inhabitants, and that they seldom survive the Attack more than Three Days.

*** *Our Correspondents are requested to send such Pieces as are intended for Publication, by Monday Evening at farthest.*

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connolloway* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	300	is		300
3	of	100	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
15	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		1350
3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to					6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes subject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be disposed of, especially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Hagar's-Town*, on Tuesday the Third Day of *August* next if full, or sooner if sooner full, in the Presence of Three Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as choose to attend.

The Managers are, Messr. *Thomas Crissop*, *Michael Crissop*, *James Wood*, *Jonathan Hagar*, *John Swan*, *James Caldwell*, *John Caldwell*, and *Richard Yeates*.

A List of Prizes will be published in the *Maryland* Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Those not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generously given towards repairing the aforesaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to the late *John Morton Jordan*, Esq; deceased, situated on the Bank of *Severn* River in the City of *Annapolis*. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to

their most obedient humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

To be sold, on Monday the 22d Instant, at the House of Mr. William Minor, *in* Queen-Anne's *County*,

A PARCEL of fine, healthy, likely young Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls; among which are several excellent Cook Wenches; and most of the Slaves Country born. They will be sold for either Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, giving Bond with Interest, and Security, if required.

3w JAMES HUTCHINGS, jun.

THE Inhabitants and Proprietors of *George-Town*, *Frederick* County, intend to present a Petition to the General Assembly next Session, praying that an Act may pass to include within the Limits of said Town a Quantity of Land, which is now laid out into Lots and called *The Addition to George-Town*, as also all Land which lies between the Boundaries of said Town and *Potowmack* River, including a Tract called *Frog-Land*.

THE Inhabitants of *Frederick* County intend to present a Petition to the General Assembly next Session, praying that an Act may pass for a Division of said County, below *Bennet's-Creek*.

WANTED,

A MAN well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages. Such a Person, well recommended for his Sobriety and Diligence, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber in *Bladensburg*.

JAMES HUNT.

P. S. The Subscriber also takes this Method of informing the Publick, that agreeable to his Advertisement some time past, he has opened a Grammar School in Bladensburg; which, by the favourable attention of the friends of science, though an infant seminary, hath arrived to such a state as enables him to employ assistant tutors. And he farther assures the promoters of this institution, that, for the special benefit of his pupils, as often as the Increase of their Number shall require it, he will be careful to procure additional assistance, so that their tuition may be conducted with the greatest accuracy and expedition.

He teaches the Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetick, Logick, Rhetorick, Geography, Geometry, the most useful practical Branches of the Mathematicks, and the other Arts and Sciences necessary to form a complete academical Education.

He also compleats the English Education of such young Gentlemen as have not an Opportunity of attending a general Course of polite Literature, by instructing them in the Arts of Reading, Writing, Geography, pronouncing English with Propriety and Elegance. (Surveying and Navigation at the usual Premium, and in the most exact and approved Methods.)

Tuition at 6 *l.* per Annum; genteel Lodgings in the Country and convenient to the School at 15 *l.* the whole Amount 21 *l.* Currency.

There is a Vacancy for Two (young Lads) at this Time in my own House. Such Gentlemen and Ladies as choose to commit the Charge of their Children to him, may depend on the strictest Care of their *Morals* and civil Breeding, as well as literary Education, by the Publick's humble Servant,

3w JAMES HUNT, A. M.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint the Publick and his kind Customers, that he has removed to his Corner Brick House on *Corn-hill* and *Cross-streets*, not above 100 Yards from where he formerly lived; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale, and takes in private Lodgers as usual. Any Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company, may depend on good Entertainment, and their Horses well taken Care of, by their very humble Servant,

w3 JOHN BREWER, sen.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious House for that purpose, situated in *East-Street*, a few Doors below Mr. *James Brice's* new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Tonry* proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt *Annapolis* and *Baltimore-Town*, to erect Two Cariages, to begin the Second Week in *March* inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at Mr. *Charles Dodd's* about Half Way to *Baltimore*, and from thence proceed to Capt. *Limes's* in *Baltimore-Town*; and return from said *Limes's* for *Annapolis* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. *Kelso's* Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. *Tootell's*, where *John M'Donall* lately lived, and from thence to said *Tonry's* House in *Annapolis*; where, as also at Capt. *Limes's*, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10 *s.* each from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*, and the like Sum from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore*. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore* and from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis* at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said *Tonry* will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3 *s.* and Barley at 4 *s.* *per* Bushel, if delivered at his House in *Annapolis*, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. 8w

---

February 16, 1773.

WE the Subscribers have determined to meet at *Talbot* County Court-House on Monday the 29th of *March* next, to hear all Evidences that may be offered in a Dispute between *Robert Newcomb* and Capt. *William Brackinridge*, referred to us by the Hon. Justices of the Provincial Court.

JAMES DICKINSON,
JAMES LLOYD CHAMBERLAINE,
WILLIAM NICOLS.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *John Jamieſon* and Son, for Dealings with their *Port-Tobacco, Newport,* and *Vienna* Stores, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

10w GEORGE GRAY.

THE Subſcriber propoſes carrying on a Fiſhery at the Mouth of *Mattawoman* Creek on *Patowmack, Charles* County, where there is a fine Harbour for Veſſels, which may lay almoſt cloſe to the Shore. Thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Uſage, and be ſerved as reaſonably as any where on the River. There are ſeveral Landings to let out at reaſonable Rents.

BASIL SMITH.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Hanſon Marſhall*, in *Pomonkey-Neck, Charles* County, a Stray dark bay Gelding, about 13 Hands and a Half high, paces ſlowly and canters, appears to have been branded, but not ſo as to be made out. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THE Members of the LUNATICK CLUB are deſired to take Notice, that their Meeting is fixed upon to be at *Annapolis*, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 8th Day of *March*. (being full Moon) Dinner will be upon Table at Six in the Afternoon preciſely.

N. B. Circular Letters are ſent to the Members, which perhaps may not be received. Attention therefore is deſired to this Notice.

St. Mary's County, *February* 12, 1773.

To be rented for any Term of Time, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY good Store-Houſe, with a Lumber-Houſe nearly adjoining, ſituated on *Briton's* Bay, and within Three Miles of *Leonard-Town*; and on the Land where Mr. *John Fenwick* now lives, has an extraordinary good landing Place, where ſhips may lye with ſafety, and load within Thirty Feet of the Shore; there is lately erected thereon a Warehouſe, by *Joſeph Fenwick*, for the Reception and Inſpection of Tobacco; where it is generally ſuppoſed, Three Hundred Hogſheads will at leaſt be brought this Year; it is remarkably healthy, has excellent Water, is very convenient either for the Tobacco or *Weſt-India* Trade; and in a Neighbourhood, where there are large Crops made both of Corn and Tobacco, and who in general it is believed, will encourage to the utmoſt of their power, any Gentleman who might incline to fix among them, in witneſs to the Truth of the above Particulars we the Subſcribers living in the ſaid Neighbourhood, have hereto ſet our Hands.

PHILIP MIDLEY,
BENNET COMBS,
JOHN GREENWILL, junr.
4w JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
ROBERT MANNING.

N. B. Any Gentleman whom this may ſuit may have Board, Waſhing, *&c.* for any Number he pleaſes, at Mr. *John Fenwick's*, cloſe to the Store, upon the moſt reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *John Fenwick*,

Or of their humble Servant,
JOSEPH FENWICK.

Annapolis, the 4th of *February*, 1773.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, that on the Seventh Day of *December* laſt the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *John Lucas*, in *Saint Mary's* County, was maliciouſly ſet on fire, by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown, and entirely conſumed; His Excellency for the better diſcovering and bringing to publick Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in ſetting on fire the ſaid Houſe, doth promiſe his Lordſhip's Pardon for the ſaid Offence to any of them (the Principal or Principals only excepted) who ſhall diſcover his, her, or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the ſaid Fact, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof,

Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subſcriber living in *Saint Mary's* County, doth promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds Currency to any one who ſhall diſcover the Perſon or Perſons concerned in burning the ſaid Houſe, ſo that he, ſhe, or they may be brought to Juſtice and convicted thereof.

6w JOHN LUCAS.

February 10, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *William Willett*, Pewterer, late of *Prince-George's* County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and all thoſe who have any juſt Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved that they may be ſettled and paid, by

MARY WILLETT, Executrix.

N. B. The Pewterers Buſineſs is ſtill carried on at the Subſcriber's Houſe in the ſame Manner, and at the ſame Rates as were in my deceaſed Huſband's Life. w3 M. W.

Now ready for the Preſs,

And to be printed by Subſcription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.

(Price Ten Shillings.)

FOR

Mr.

County.

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE
WITHIN THE PROVINCE
OF
MARYLAND.
TOGETHER

With plain and ſufficient Directions for Teſtators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Teſtaments; for Adminiſtrators to compleat their Adminiſtration, and for every Perſon any Way concerned in deceaſed Perſons Eſtates, to proceed therein with ſafety to themſelves and others,

BY

ELIE VALLETTE,

Regiſter of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforeſaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Preſs on the Firſt Day of *May* next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subſcription will be compleated. Every Subſcriber ſhall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpoſe, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours ſhall be uſed to procure a Bookbinder, in which Caſe the Volume ſhall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in *(and Money received, if tendered)* by the ſeveral Deputy Commiſſaries in each reſpective County of this Province, as alſo,

At *Oxford*, by Mr. *Charles Cruikſhank*.
At *Bladenſburg*, by Mr. *Richard Henderſon*.
At *Upper-Marlborough*, by *Ralph Forſter*, Eſq;
At *Lower-Marlborough*, by Mr. *Thomas Jones*.
At *Elk-Ridge*, by Mr. *John Dorſey*, Merchant.
At *George-Town*, by Mr. *Robert Peters*.
At *Cambridge*, in the County Clerk's Office.
And at *Annapolis*, by Mrs. *Howard*, at the Coffee-Houſe; Meſſrs. *Williams* and Co. and Mr. *M'Hard*, at the Dock; Mr. *Cornelius Garretſon*, Mr. *Robert Johnſon*, and at the Printing-Office.

For an Illuſtration of the Contents, the Preface is here inſerted.

PREFACE.

The following Sheets, written principally with the View of introducing a general Uniformity in the Proceedings of Deputy Commiſſaries, and of aſſiſting Executors and Adminiſtrators in the Performance of their Duties, are ſubmitted to the Candour of the Publick. I flatter myſelf they contain Informations which may be ſerviceable to many, and that ſuch, as do not need my Inſtructions, will not cenſure my Endeavours to aſſiſt thoſe, who do.

In my Office of Regiſter, which I have executed for Eight Years paſt with Application and Diligence, I hope, I may be permitted to ſay, that I have gained ſome Knowledge at leaſt of the interior and practical Part of the Buſineſs I have undertaken to explain, and it is upon this Experience I have adventured to appear in print. There are very few Perſons, who are not in ſome Reſpect, concerned in the Management of the Eſtates of deceaſed Perſons, as Creditors, Executors, Adminiſtrators, Legatees, Relations, or in what they have to leave, as well as to claim, and I may preſume to obſerve, that very few have not frequent Occaſion for Advice in theſe Concerns, and therefore my undertaking cannot but be extenſively uſeful, unleſs the Execution of it be extremely defective.

In order that the Reader may have a general Idea, of what he is to meet with in the following Treatiſe, I am to obſerve, that it begins with pointing out the Duties, and Function of Deputy Commiſſaries, in the various Caſes of Adminiſtration, in receiving Inventories, and examining and paſſing Accounts, and then proceeds——2dly, On the Subject of Wills written and nuncupative——3dly, Of Legacies——4thly, Of Deſcent——5thly, Of Diſtribution——6thly, Concerning the Office of Executors and Adminiſtrators——7thly, The Appointment and Duty of Guardians, in the Management of the Eſtates of Orphans——8thly, Concerning Rules of Office reſpecting only Deputy Commiſſaries——9thly and laſtly, An Appendix comprehending as well ſuch Precedents as are occaſionally referred to in the Treatiſe, as other Proceſs iſſuable out of the Prerogative Office, and a general Index to the Whole.

December 21, 1772.

To be let to the loweſt Bidder, on the ſecond Monday in March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, on the Land of* Joſhua Evans, *near the Falls of* Patowmack, *in* Loudoun *County, in* Virginia,

THE building of a Brick Church, Fifty-three by Forty-two Feet in the clear, the Walls to be raiſed Twenty-eight Feet from the Surface. One Hundred and Fifty Pounds *Virginia* Currency will be paid the Undertaker the Day the Work is let, on his giving Bond and approved Security; Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds more will be paid in *June* next, the other Payments will be agreed on the Day the Work is let. Any Perſon willing to build the ſaid Church, is deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid, in order to undertake the ſame

JOHN MOSS,
JEREMIAH HUTCHISON. } Church Wardens.

February 15, 1773.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, on Saturday the 6th Day of March *next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at the Subſcriber's Dwelling Place,*

SUNDRY Negroes, and ſundry Houſhold Furniture, and many Plantation Utenſils; and likewiſe Stock of almoſt all Kinds; a good Blackſmith who hath Four Years and a Half to ſerve; a compleat Set of Smiths Tools, One new Waggon finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, One good Cart.

The above Articles will be ſold for Caſh or *London* Bills of Exchange.

The Subſcriber had ſtolen from him about the middle of *September* laſt, One gray Mare, branded with H S but One Letter on the Shoulder, the other on the Buttock, is a natural pacer, about Nine Years old, about Fourteen Hands high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo as the Subſcriber may get her again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and if the Thief be brought to Conviction, Five Pounds more, paid by

te RICHARD YEATES.

N. B. The Subſcriber had ſome Time paſt aſſigned to him, the Indentures of a certain *William Noble*, who indented himſelf to a certain Dr. *John M'Donald*, for the ſpace of Three Years and Three Months; and as it appears he never ſerved his Time: Theſe are therefore to acquaint the Publick, that if any Perſon will apprehend the ſaid *William Noble*, and bring him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have good Compenſation for their Trouble, and all reaſonable Expences, paid by R. Y.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have juſt opened Shop, oppoſite Mr. Ghiſelin's, *in* Weſt-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neateſt and moſt approved Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Punctuality and Exactneſs, as they will execute all the Work themſelves without employing any other Perſon, and engage their Work for one Year: They will alſo ſupply any Perſon with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

N. B. William Allen, a Clockmaker from *Birmingham*, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of muſical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the beſt Manner. He alſo repairs Gentlemens Fire-arms and moſt Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reaſonable Rates. Any Perſon in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, ſhall, on directing a Line, be waited on as ſoon as poſſible.

December 4, 1772.

LOST, between *Baltimore-Town* and Mr. *Samuel Norwood's* Plantation, a ſmall Silver Watch, made by *John Campbell, Campbell's-Town*, No. 12. with a Silver Chain, Steel Key, a Key belonging to a Braſs Lock to Saddle Bags, a Glaſs Seal ſet in Silver, the Impreſſion Two Doves and a Man's Head. Whoever finds the ſaid Watch, and delivers it ſafe to Capt. *Chriſtopher Limes* in *Baltimore-Town*, at the Sign of the King of *Pruſſia's* Head, or to Mr. *Thomas Ricketts*, at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, ſhall receive a Reward of Six Dollars, and no Queſtions aſked. All Watchmakers, Silverſmiths, and others, into whoſe Hands the ſaid Watch may fall, are earneſtly requeſted to give Notice thereof to the abovementioned Gentlemen, which will intitle them to the ſaid Reward, paid by

w6 JAMES WILSON, Muſician.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbadas* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be ſold by Wholeſale at a low Advance, for Caſh or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Coſt of Goods, well aſſorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.